






Exploring the Certified Currency Plate Proofs:



Ornamental Bank Note Engraving by Geometrical Lathe



Part One

Ambs Nov. 8, 1895.  T  CHIEF OF BUREAU 

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*Image Source: The National Numismatic Collection, National Museum of American History,
Smithsonian Institution.*

A Special Thank You!

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for awarding me their very generous 2019 Newman Grant.

Thank you for helping me toward achieving my goal of developing a currency plate proof census from compiled metadata and making the PDFs available to all.

I am also very grateful to Leonard Augsburger for his knowledge, patience and expert assistance.

I also would like to thank Peter Huntoon for sparking my interest in this fascinating field of endeavor!

I would include "Currency" in the quote below:

There is nothing more fascinating than collecting coins, all history is summed up in them...they are the story of humanity.

W.H. Valentine (1856-1927)

Thank you again for making this possible!

Thank You to everyone at the National Numismatic Collection!

I am extraordinarily appreciative of the digitization team at the National Numismatic Collection led by:

Sherri Berger, Head of Digital Programs Office

Ellen Feingold, Curator of the National Numismatic Collection, Division of Work and Industry

Hillery York, Collections Manager, Division of Work & Industry

and Jennifer Gloede , Outreach and Collections Specialist

The museum has a program called the Friends of the NNC that provide funds to various digitization and education projects that are a priority for the numismatic community and the department.

If you would like more information about the program you can find it here: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/giving/friends-of-numismatics>

Please contact me at Chris@CurrencyProofs.com with feedback.

Visit www.CurrencyProofs.com for project updates.

Join the Currency Proof Club at www.CurrencyProofs.com.

Enlarged 11x17 bookplates are available.

Overview of the Smithsonian's 2014 "Rapid Capture" digitization program.

The National Numismatic Collection began a pioneering "Rapid Capture" digitization process in October 2014. The project was designed to digitize the certified proof sheets from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing collection. The proofs were transferred to the National Numismatic Collection from the 1960s and 1980s. The scanning process utilized a conveyor belt system with a huge 80 megapixel image camera to capture the items as quickly as possible. The process was much more effective compared to the older way using just a flatbed scanner. The Rapid Capture group photographed around 3,500 sheets daily. It cost less than a dollar a sheet. It was completed in only four and a half months. This project establishes a valuable resource for currency researcher and students.

References:

SMITHSONIAN DIGITIZING 250,000 BEP PROOFS

The E-Sylum: Volume 18, Number 16, April 19, 2015, Article 12

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v18n16a12.html

SMITHSONIAN DIGITIZES 270,000 BEP CERTIFIED PROOFS

The E-Sylum: Volume 18, Number 48, November 29, 2015, Article 5

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v18n48a05.html

HOW THE SMITHSONIAN IS CROWDSOURCING HISTORY

The E-Sylum: Volume 19, Number 7, February 14, 2016, Article 7

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v19n07a07.html

SMITHSONIAN'S RAPID CAPTURE DIGITIZATION

The E-Sylum: Volume 20, Number 07, February 12, 2017, Article 5

https://www.coinbooks.org/v20/club_nbs_esylum_v20n07.html#article5

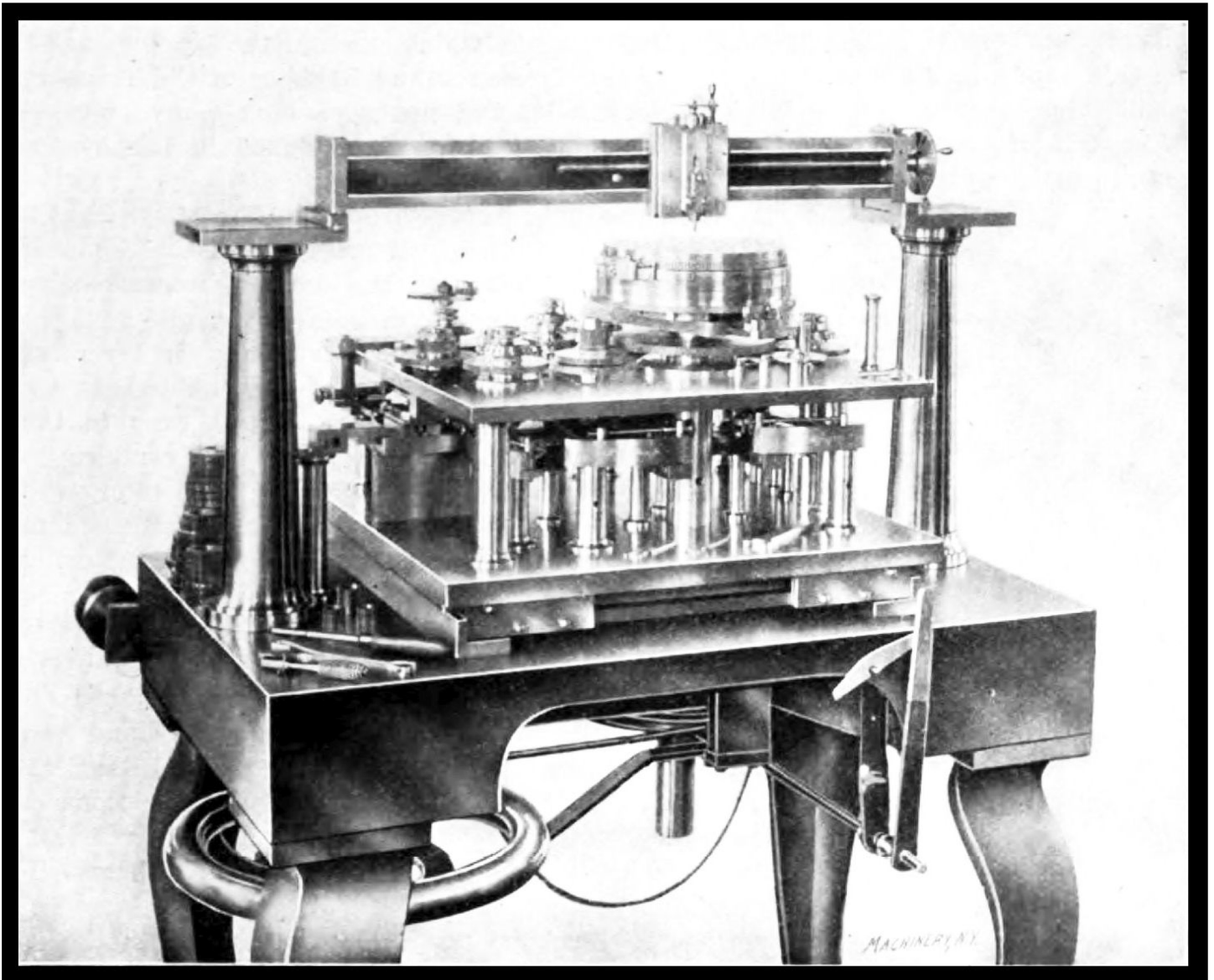
Museums Are Now Able to Digitize Thousands of Artifacts in Just Hours January 14, 2015

www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/museums-are-now-able-digitize-thousands-artifacts-just-hours-180953867/

Get money! (Digitized and transcribed, that is) March 13, 2014

<https://americanhistory.si.edu/blog/2014/03/get-money-digitized-and-transcribed-that-is.html>

Ornamental Bank Note Engraving by Geometrical Lathe



Improved Dickinson Geometric Lathe

Geometric Lathe designs were widely used from bank notes and bonds to playing card backs and patent medicine labels.

From: Heath's Infallible Government Counterfeit Detector 12th Ed. (Boston & Wash. 1877)

“No safeguard to prevent counterfeiting paper money that human ingenuity can devise is entirely beyond the counterfeiter's skill, as it is a well-known axiom that what one man can produce, another can imitate.

The talent of American engravers had in the middle part of the present century a splendid field for development, in the work of preparing the issues of the innumerable number of State banks throughout the country; and on the superiority of the engraved work, of the portraits, vignettes, and other embellishments of lathe work, rather than of the paper used, rested the main reliance for the prevention of successful counterfeiting.



The vignettes, the large and small lettering, the counters or figures engraved upon geometrical lathe work — as well as the apparently trifling details of minute embellishment — should be carefully studied, and the result will be an accurate knowledge that will enable one to immediately detect, on presentation, any irregularity.

Lathe work, or the denomination counters, as they are termed on bank notes, are very difficult to counterfeit, and those found upon forged paper are invariably cut by hand, while that which appears on genuine notes is produced by the geometrical lathe, a machine of the most ingenious construction. By examining this class of work with a microscope, the lathe work will be found to be made of curious and complex figures, formed by a series of white lines crossing one another, making an infinite number of black lines and dots of triangular, circular, square or hexagonal shapes, as the case may be, grouped together with beautiful and brilliant kaleidoscopic effects into a variety of combinations of lights, middle-tints and shadows, blending and contrasting the tints so as to make each form appear to the greatest advantage, at the same time contributing to the richness, the brilliancy and the harmony of the whole design.

Should the counterfeiter even have access to one of these lathes, it would be of no practical value to him, as by the slightest touch of a screw the whole combination and the essential features of the pattern are changed; hence no one of the innumerable number of various and intricate geometrical tracings capable of being produced can ever be duplicated, even by the operator, unless an accurate register is kept of each movement of the machine while engaged upon such design.

The representation of lathe work on counterfeit bills always has a stippled or dotted appearance, caused by the manner in which it is cut or picked by the engraver; the intersecting lines produced in this manner are irregular and ragged in appearance, and have a spotty and confused look, which, by an intelligent and attentive examination, can readily be detected.

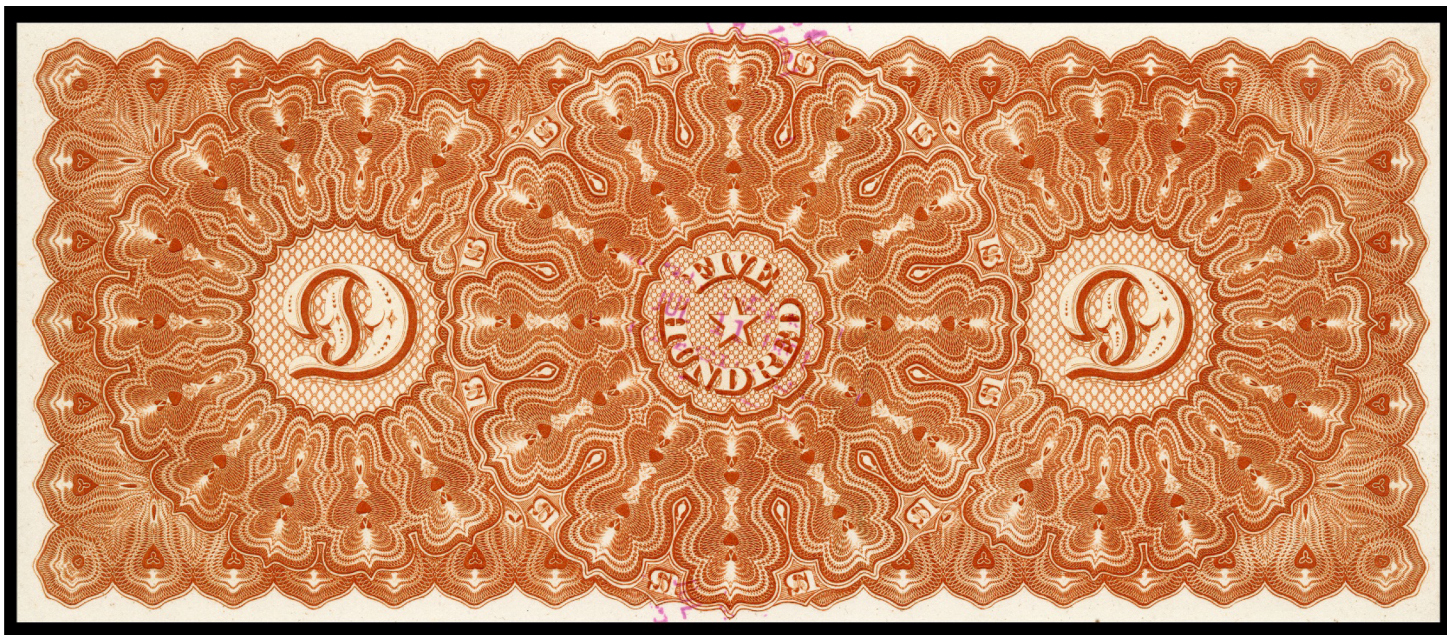


GEOMETRICAL LATHE WORK

The lathe work upon Bank Notes is executed by the Geometrical Lathe, a machine which no counterfeiter can have opportunity, if he has the means, to properly construct or perfectly operate. By the simple turning of a screw, patterns are arbitrarily formed upon the die, comprising many variegated and beautiful combinations of geometrical figures, mathematically true to each other. This engraving can be made intricate at will, by certain peculiar manipulations, creating at every movement of the machine an intermingling of elaborate figures of design and finish which can never be exactly reproduced by the operator a second time. Lathe work is, therefore, the chief feature in note-engraving. It is found in all the government issues of notes, from the three-cent scrip up to the highest denomination of Bank Notes or Bonds issued by the government.

The borders, corners, denomination counters, and all oval and circular forms upon the Bank Notes are formed by the Geometrical Lathe. Notwithstanding the difficulties attending a successful counterfeiting of lathe work, there has been such work executed; and so well and elaborately was this work performed that additional precautions against deception have been felt to be necessary. Not only must the general clearness, exactness and finish of the genuine work be studied, but it is also essentially requisite that the peculiar formations of the lathe engraving upon any particular genuine note be thoroughly learned, as each plate and figure has its own special and characteristic features.

In examining lathe work for proof of genuineness, begin at the center of the curvilinear figures, and then gradually follow the lines around the circles, one within the other, for the discovery of special defects which would otherwise be overlooked; also be careful and minute in comparing general designs".



From: MONEY & MONEY-MAKING MACHINERY, CLAUDE B. HOLOATE, MACHINERY, Feb., 1908.

Origin of the Geometric Lathe

"The first geometric lathe was invented by Charles Wesley Dickinson (1823-1900) and whose business was carried on by his son, Charles Wesley Dickinson Jr. (1865-1937), at Belleville, a suburb of Newark.

Mr. Dickinson, the senior, was employed as a watchcase maker, and became interested in fine machinery. "Engine turned" watch cases began to be the style, and he made his first lathe for the purpose of decorating a watch case. This was a success, and a jeweler asked him to make a machine to cut a die which could be used to decorate an oval silver salver. The salver was thirty-four inches long, and the pattern was to follow its general form in one continuous figure or set of interlaced lines.

This necessitated that new motions being added to the machine, the one he then had being arranged for circles only. Mr. Dickinson made the machine and it was a great success. Later a man wanted a machine to make the curved combinations on bank notes. A thousand dollars was deposited as a guarantee, and the machine was made. Notice was sent to the individual ordering it when it was completed. Nothing was heard from him, however, and the lathe was sold to someone else. Three years afterward this man was one of a gang arrested for counterfeiting.

This gave Mr. Dickinson an idea of one great use for his lathe, and the present geometric lathe, to which improvements have been added from time to time, is the result. The first one was used upon bank note plates in 1862. Mr. Dickinson went to Washington to run the lathe he had built for the government, and stayed there a year and a half, cutting new combinations for the currency then in use, until he had succeeded in instructing someone in the intricacies of running the lathe.

The geometric lathe complete is one of the finest pieces of machinery in existence. It is constructed of a number of superimposed flat plates, accurately hand scraped to surface plates, which are actuated by cams and gearing, and these are as near perfection as it is possible for human endeavor to get them.



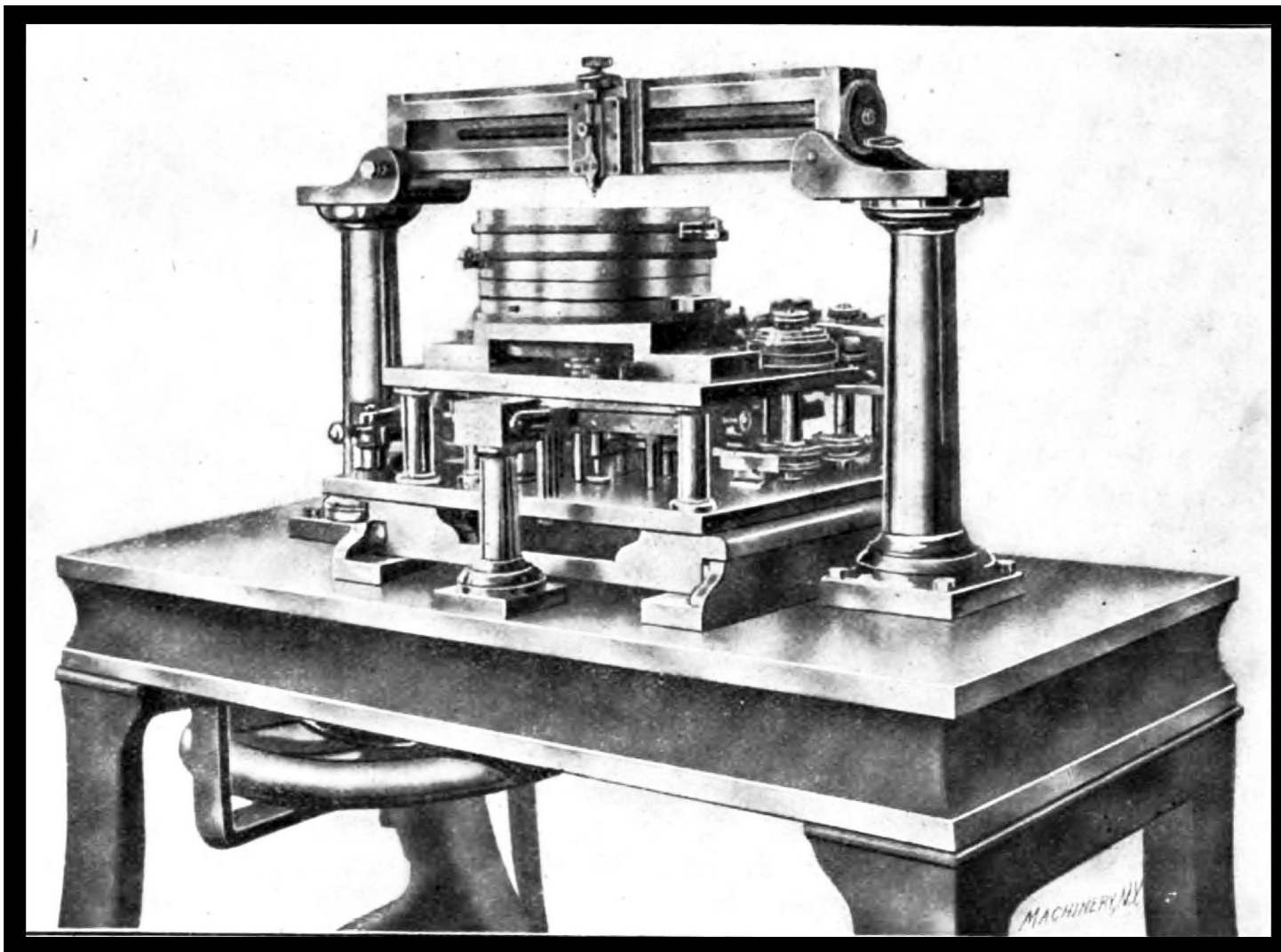
It requires four men, about five months, to build one of these lathes, and as infinitesimal accuracy is required in laying out the work and fitting the various movements together, only the most skilled mechanics, who have had years of experience in building this class of machinery, are employed in the work. The accuracy required will be appreciated when it is known that this machine will produce lines so close together that they can only be counted with the aid of a microscope. In the finer engraving, it is possible to work within a twelfth of one-thousandth of an inch.

The lathe produces an almost endless combination of geometric figures, by means of combinations of "rosettes" gears, cams and eccentrics. Over twenty million different patterns have already been counted off, and the end is not yet reached. In fact, with his improved lathe Mr. Dickinson claims to be able to get almost any movement desired.

At the corner of a treasury note, the figure denoting its denomination rests upon an ornate design in the shape of a heart, trefoil, a hexagon, an oval or some other design composed of wave lines finer than hairs. Down in the corners you will find the words "five," "two," or the letter "V" or figure "2" printed upon the same little lacy figure made up of the finest lines. Turn the bill over and you will find the lacy figures repeated in groups or borders, almost entirely covering the back. Look at the little green band around a box of cigars or a bag of tobacco, and some where upon it appears similar combinations of circles and wave lines.

Every treasury note, every revenue stamp, postage stamp, bank bill or bond carries these fine lined creations, and each of a different combination so as to make it difficult to counterfeit. In fact, the design in each corner of the face of every bill is different, thus multiplying the difficulty.

The die to be engraved is clamped to the top platen or chuck of the lathe. The hardened steel cutting tool—sometimes pointed with a diamond—is fastened in a stationary position on the cross beam shown at the top of the lathe. The working of the lathe is like fairy fingers.



Geometric Lathe made by W. H. Chapman Co.

There is no noise — only a slow movement or series of movements of the platen holding the die. The die follows the directions necessary to produce the pattern. Each pattern is calculated mathematically from the degree of a circle. Sometimes it will take two months to make a shell or die of the most intricate patterns.

Ordinarily it takes four or five days to complete one of the small designs in the corner of a bill. Not only is the distance from each line measured, but the depth to which the tool is to go. The cutting tool is adjustable vertically, and after a given series of movements is completed, the tool is adjusted and a deeper cut taken. The average number of cuts on each movement is about twenty. Having had one row or thread of the figure cut upon it, a shadow of change in the adjustment of the lathe is made, and now the movement may perhaps be from the center to the rim of the design, in and out, over and over again".

A typical machine has a vertical spindle in a hinged headstock that rocks under the control of cams in the X and Y directions. Machine size was typically 4 feet x 2 feet x 3 feet high. The rotation of the spindle causes a rose like pattern to be engraved by the fixed diamond tool. Epicycloidal loops are generated as Lissajou figures by having the same frequency in x and y directions but with a phase difference of 90 degrees. Numbers of rose "petals" and loops is controlled by changing the gear ratios between the cams and the spindle. Some ruling engines with wave bar features will cut up to 960 lines per inch!





Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1900

GOLD CERTIFICATE 10000

10000 GOLD CERTIFICATE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED
AT THE
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING,
U. S. DEPT. OF THE TREASURY

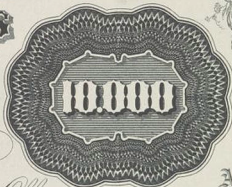
TENT THOUSAND DOLLARS

Have been Deposited with
The Assistant Treasurer

OF THE United States

Payable in GOLD

at his Office, to the order of



JACKSON

SERIES OF 1900

10000 GOLD CERTIFICATE 10000 GOLD CERTIFICATE 10000 GOLD CERTIFICATE 10000 GOLD CERTIFICATE

GOLD CERTIFICATE

Ass^t Treasurer of U.S.

J. M. Smith
Register of the Treasury

John Burke
Treasurer of the United States

19



Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

TENT THOUSAND DOLLARS

UNITED STATES



GOVERNMENT

CERTIFICATE

Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE HAVE BEEN

DEPOSITED IN THE TREASURY OF THE

20

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

ACT OF JULY 12, 1862

B

SERIES OF 1905

J. M. Lynch
Register of the Treasury



WASHINGTON



Washington, D.C.

Ellis H. Roberts
Treasurer of the United States

20

TWENTY

IN GOLD COIN

DOLLARS

20

PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND



20



MLM. May 2, 1905

19785



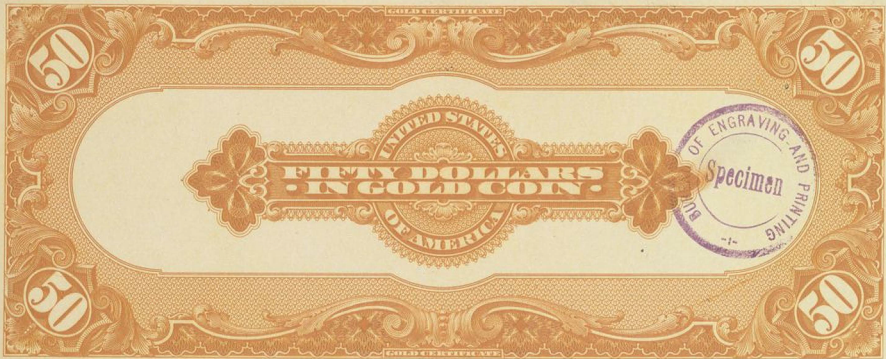
Approved

[Signature] Director.

















Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

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Bureau of Eng'g & Arch.
JUL 11 1901
SPECIMEN.

J. M. Holtby
Register of the Treasury.
E. D. Penner
Treasurer of the United States.

5

RECEIVED

5

5



E PLURIBUS UNUM

500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500

Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

have been deposited with the

Assistant Treasurer of the U.S. in New York

payable in
New York,

GOLD

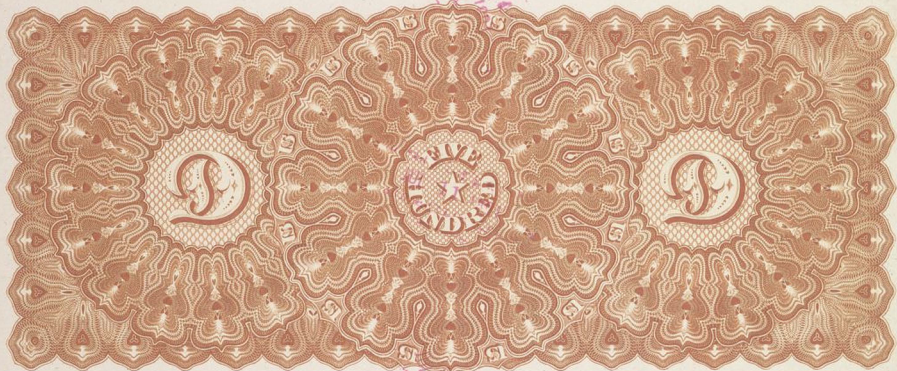
RECEIVED
JAN 18 1891
TREASURY

at his office to the bearer

J. V. Z. Colby
Register of the Treasury
S. D. Skinner
Treasurer of the United States.



500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500



E PLURIBUS UNUM

Designed and Printed at the Treasury Department

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT

One Thousand Dollars

have been deposited with the
Assistant Treasurer of the U.S. in New York



Payable in **GOLD** at his office to the bearer of
New York, _____ 18__

J. V. C. C. C.
Register of the Treasury

S. J. Skinner
Treasurer of the United States.

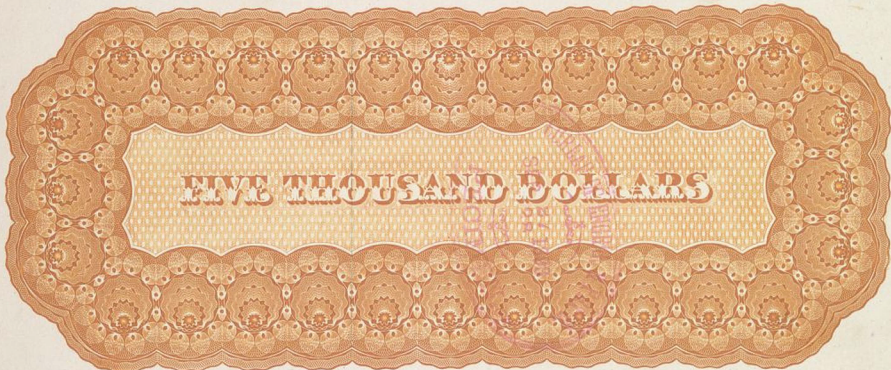
Assistant Treasurer of the U.S.



ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

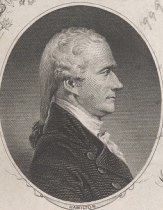






ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Bureau, Engraving & Printing.



WASHINGTON

SERIES OF 1870

1000

1000

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT

One Thousand Dollars

Have been Deposited with

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER

OF THE UNITED STATES

PAYABLE IN

GOLD

at his office, to the order of

New York.

Sup. Engrg & Prtg.
JUL 11 1901
SF GOLDEN 18



Register of the Treasury.

Asst Treasurer in NY.

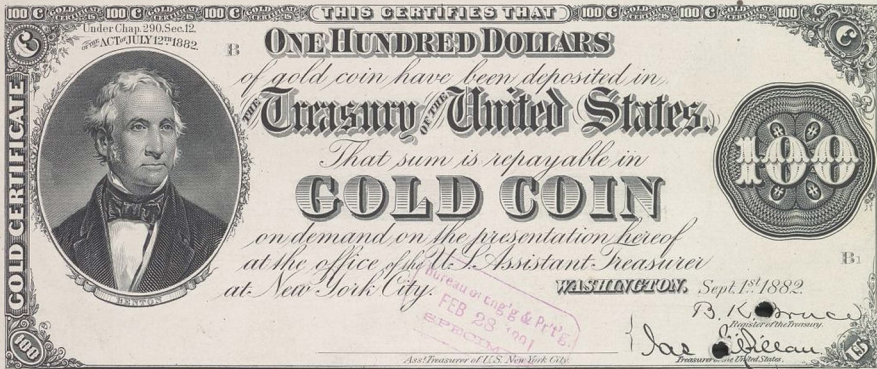
GOLD NOTE

Asst Treasurer of the U.S.

1000 US Notes 1000 US Notes 1000 US Notes 1000 US Notes

1000 US Notes 1000 US Notes 1000 US Notes 1000 US Notes







Under Chap. 290, Sec. 12,
of ACT JULY 12TH 1882.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

there have been deposited in the
Treasury OF THE **United States,**

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

IN

GOLD COIN

repayable to the bearer on demand.

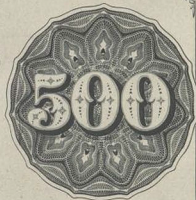
[DEPARTMENT SERIES.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1st 1882. B1

B. K. Ponce
Register of the Treasury.

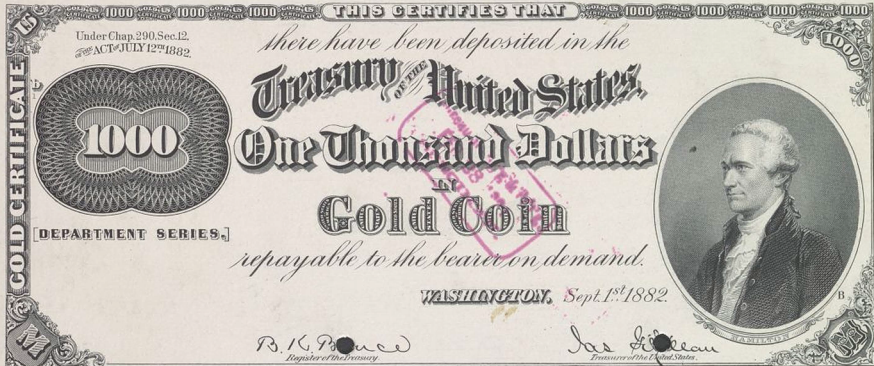
Las Gilean
Treasurer of the United States.

GOLD CERTIFICATE





Bureau, Engraving & Printing,



Under Chap. 290, Sec. 12,
of the ACT of JULY 12th 1882.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

there have been deposited in the

Treasury OF THE United States

One Thousand Dollars

IN Gold Coin

repayable to the bearer on demand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1st 1882.

B. K. Ponce
Register of the Treasury.

Jas H. Coleman
Treasurer of the United States.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

UNITED STATES



Bureau of Engraving & Printing
FEB 28 1901
SPECIMEN

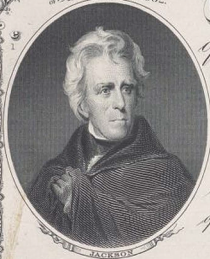
GOLD CERTIFICATE

Bureau of Engraving & Printing.





Under Chap. 290, Sec. 12,
of the ACT of JULY 12th 1882.



Ten Thousand Dollars

of gold coin have been deposited in the
Treasury of the United States.

That sum is repayable in
GOLD COIN

on demand on the presentation hereof at the office
of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer at New York City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1st 1882.

B. K. Bruce
Register of the Treasury.

Lasalle
Treasurer of the United States.

Asst. Treasurer of U. S. New York City.

GOLD CERTIFICATE

SERIES OF 1874.

ACTO DE MARZO 3 DE 1863.

SERIES OF 1874. No. 1

THE BIRTH OF NATIONS

By J. W. Aldrich

THIS DAY

1874

ONE



DOLLAR

Washington, D.C.

SERIES A, 1875.

Register of the Treasury

Treasurer of the United States

UNITED STATES NOTE





Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing, Treasury Dept.



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Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing, Treasury Dept



PRINTED AT THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING







ONE HUNDRED 100

IS 100 C

ONE HUNDRED 100

THIS NOTE IS A LEGAL TENDER FOR ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

ONE HUNDRED 100

IS 100 C

ONE HUNDRED 100

IS 100 C

ONE HUNDRED 100

SERIES OF
1878

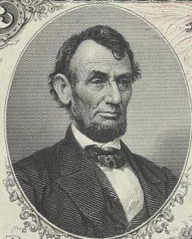
THE UNITED STATES

Will Pay to Bearer

ONE
HUNDRED DOLLARS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

100



100

John Allison
Register of the Treasury



John A. Biddle
Treasurer of the United States



ONE HUNDRED 100

IS 100 C

UNITED STATES NOTE

ONE HUNDRED 100

IS 100 C

ONE HUNDRED 100

IS 100 C

ONE HUNDRED 100

IS 100 C

ONE HUNDRED 100

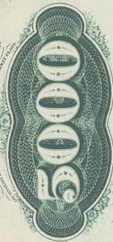
ONE HUNDRED 100



FIVE DOLLARS
IS A LEGAL TENDER
AT ITS FACE VALUE

FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
— EXCEPT —
DUTIES ON IMPORTS
AND
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

COUNTERFEITING OR ALTERING THIS NOTE
IS A FELONY, AND IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.
ON THESE NOTES ANY FALSIFICATION OR ALTERATION OF IT
IS A FELONY, AND IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.



OF
AMERICA

SERIES OF 1875.

2202

ENGRAVED & PRINTED AT THE MINT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SERIES OF 1875.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FIVE DOLLARS
THIS NOTE IS A LEGAL TENDER
FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
EXCEPT DUTIES ON IMPORTS
AND INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

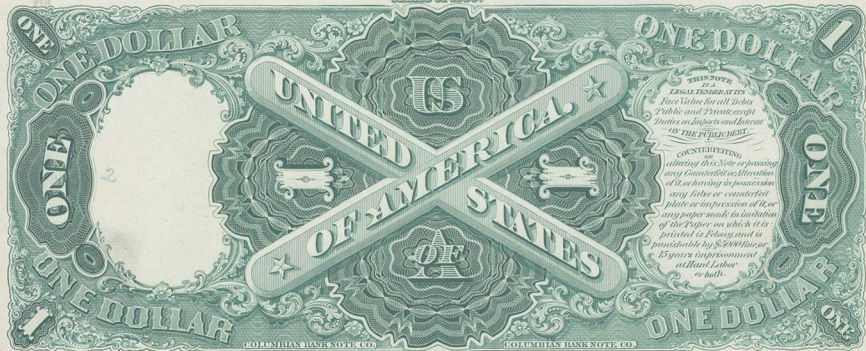


THIS NOTE IS A LEGAL TENDER
AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
EXCEPT DEBTS ON IMPORTS AND INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.



ON THE PRESENTING FOR CASHING THIS NOTE FOR POSSESSION, ANY COUNTERFEIT
or alteration of it, or having in possession any false or counterfeit thereof, or impression
of the same, made in violation of the provisions of the Act of Congress, which it is prohibited to follow, and is
punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SERIES OF 1900.





PRINTED AT THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING.

Twenty Dollars

US

Twenty Dollars

THIS NOTE
is a Legal Tender at its
Face Value

FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
except Duties on Imports and
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.
*Counterfeiting or Altering this Note or
passing any Counterfeit or Alteration
of it, or having in possession any false
or counterfeit plate or impression of
it, or any paper made in imitation
of the Paper on which it is printed is
Felony, and is punishable by Five
Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars FINE,
or Fifteen (15) years imprison-
ment at HARD LABOR
or both.*

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

TWENTY

COLUMBIAN BANK NOTE CO
WASHINGTON
D.C.

DOLLARS

PRINTED AT THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING.





THIS NOTE IS A LEGAL TENDER FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

10

ACT OF MARCH 3^d 1863

SERIES OF 1863

UNITED BY
ONE HUNDRED
NOTES

B 1

THE

United States

500

Will pay

to bearer



FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

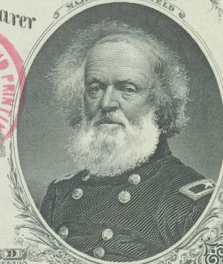
Washington, D. C.

B

J. H. M. H. H.
Register of the Treasury



Seeley
Treasurer of the United States



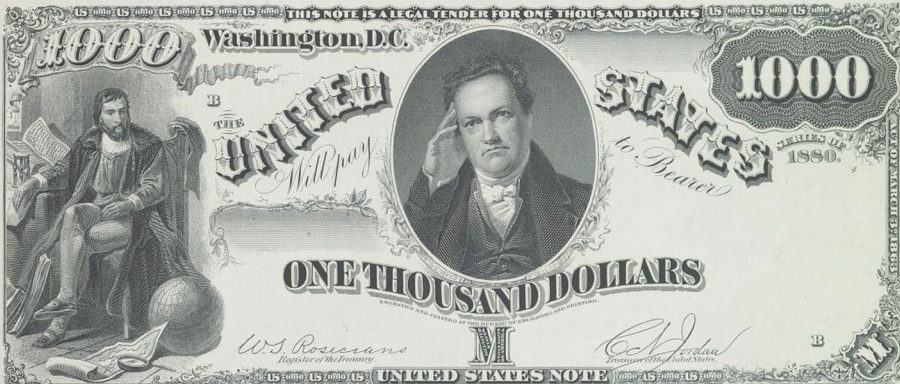
MAJ. GEN. MANSFIELD

500 500 500
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

UNITED STATES NOTE

500 500 500
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS





TRADES OF 1890.

TRADES OF 1890.

1000

1000

UNITED STATES

\$1000.

OF
AMERICA.

U

U

THIS NOTE
IS A
LEGAL TENDER AT ITS FACE VALUE
FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
EXCEPT—
DUTIES ON IMPORTS
AND
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.
COUNTERFEITING OR ALTERING THIS NOTE
IS A FELONY AND IS PUNISHED BY THE
LAW. ANY PERSON CONVICTED OF IT,
ON PROSECUTION, SHALL BE FINEDED BY THE COURT
NOT LESS THAN \$10,000 AND NOT MORE THAN \$50,000,
AND SHALL BE IMPRISONED FOR NOT LESS THAN TWO YEARS
AND NOT MORE THAN FIVE YEARS, OR BOTH, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE
COURT. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Engraving & Printing
JUL 19 1892
WASHINGTON

0000

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Engraved & Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

Engraved & Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing.



NATIONAL CURRENCY

Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing, Treasury Dept.



THIS NOTE IS SECURED BY BONDS
OF THE
United States
deposited with the U.S. Treasurer at Washington.

John Allison

Wm. Allen

Lincoln, Neb.

March 15th 1871.

First National Bank

LINCOLN

TWO DOLLARS

NEBRASKA

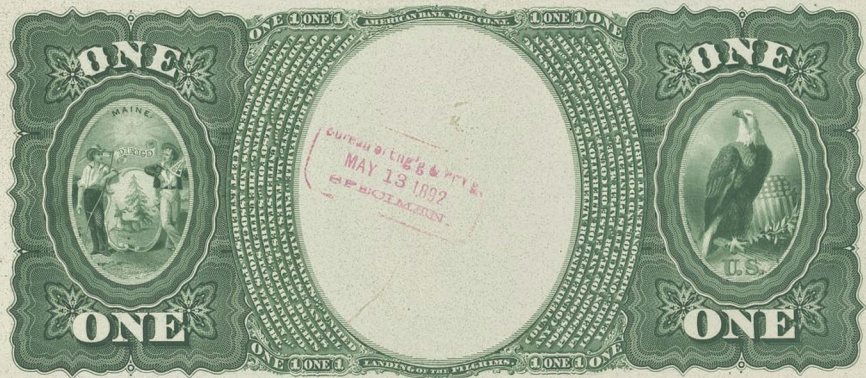
NATIONAL BANK NOTE C NEW YORK

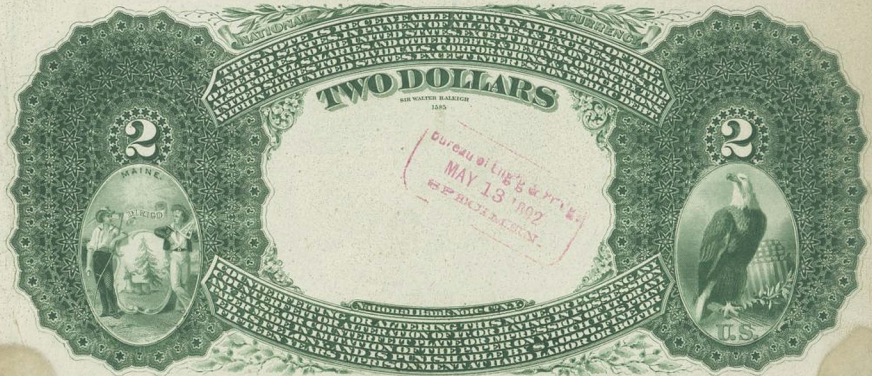
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING
JUN 2 -
2

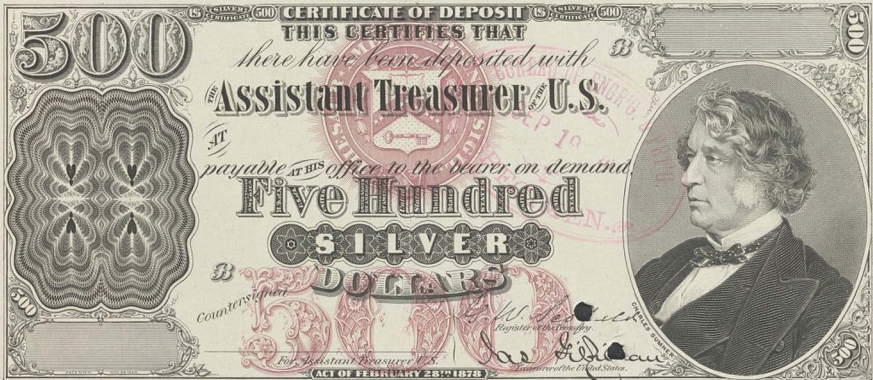
Will pay to bearer

1798

1798
wants cleaning see to







Engraved & Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

1000

M

S SILVER CERTIFICATE 1000

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

S SILVER CERTIFICATE 1000

M

THIS CERTIFIES THAT
THERE HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED WITH
The Assistant Treasurer of the U.S.

AT

payable at this office to the bearer on demand.

**One Thousand and
SILVER DOLLARS**

1000

Countersigned

Wm. L. Marcy
Vice Assistant Treasurer U.S.G. W. B. Field
Register of the Treasury.Jas. H. Hogan
Treasurer of the U.S. and States.ACT OF FEBRUARY 28th 1878

1000

UNITED STATES

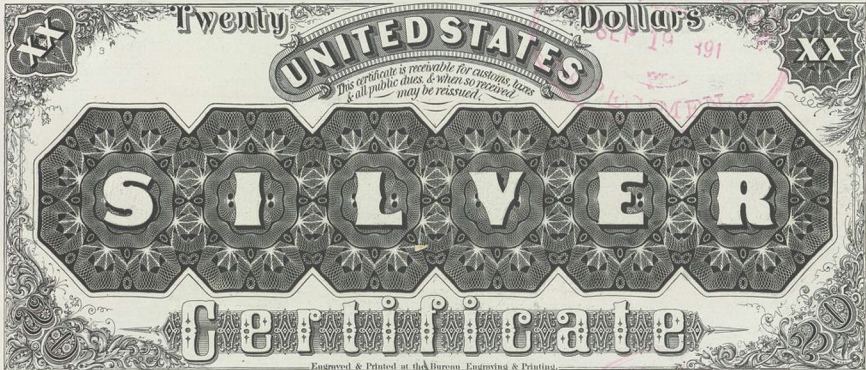
This certificate is receivable for Customs, Taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

SILVER

CERTIFICATE

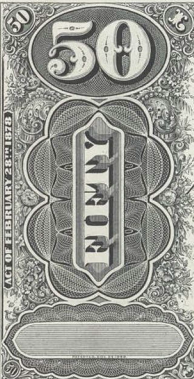
One Dollar

no 1



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ACT OF FEBRUARY 28TH 1878



50 SILVER CERTIFICATE 50 CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT 50 SILVER CERTIFICATE 50

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

there have been deposited with

TREASURER U.S.

AT **Washington, D.C.**

payable at this office to the bearer on demand.

**FIFTY
SILVER DOLLARS**

SERIES OF
1880

G. W. Scofield
Register of the Treasury

Das Gideean
Treasurer of the United States



EDWARD CURTIS

Engraved & Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

UNITED STATES

*This certificate is receivable for customs, taxes and
all public dues, and when so received
may be reissued.*

SILVER

CERTIFICATE

FIFTY DOLLARS

Engraved & Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878

JAMES MONROE

B

15 SILVER CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

15 SILVER CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

there have been deposited with

THE **TREASURER** OF THE **U.S.**

AT **Washington, D.C.**

payable at his office to the bearer on demand

One Hundred

SILVER

DOLLARS

SERIES OF
1880

G. W. Seofield
Register of the Treasury

Das Giddeau
Treasurer of the United States

100

One Hundred

100

Engraved & Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

This certificate is receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

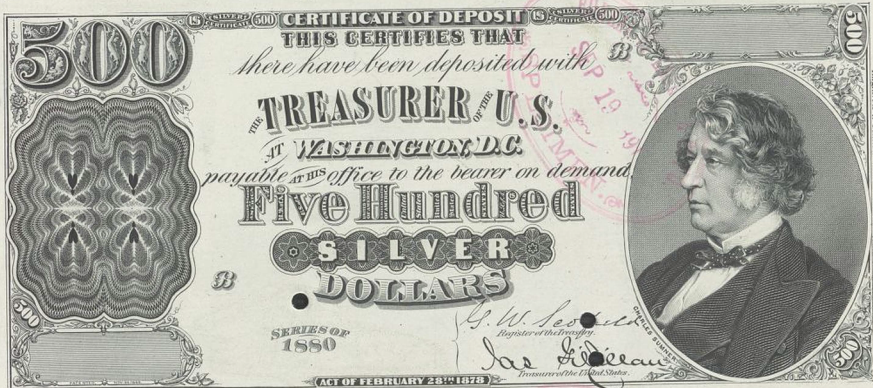
UNITED STATES

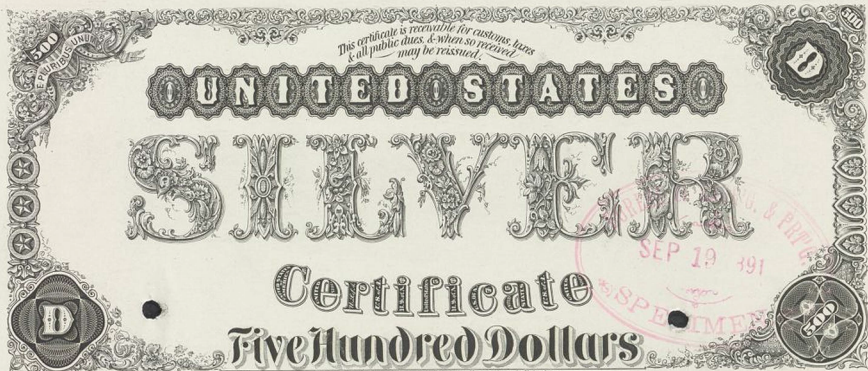
Engraved & Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

SILVER

CERTIFICATE

One Hundred Dollars





*This certificate is receivable for customs, taxes
& all public dues, & when so received
may be reissued.*

UNITED STATES

SILVER

Certificate

Five Hundred Dollars

Engraved & Printed at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

1000

SILVER CERTIFICATE 1000

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

SILVER CERTIFICATE 1000

1000

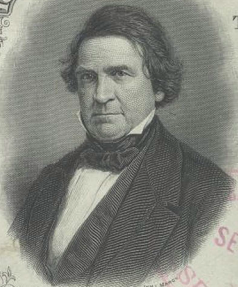
b
THIS CERTIFIES THAT
THERE HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED WITH

THE **TREASURER U.S.**
OF THE
AT **Washington, D.C.**

payable at this office to the bearer on demand.

One Thousand
SILVER DOLLARS

1000



SEP 1

SERIES OF
1880

G. W. Seofield
Register of the Treasury.

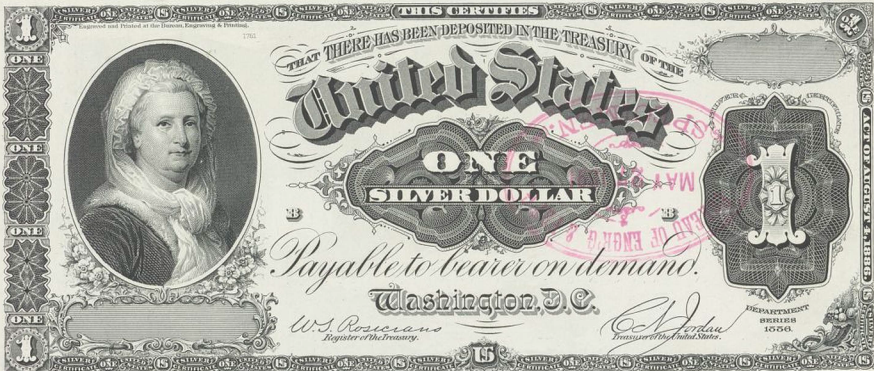
Das Liddlean
Treasurer of the United States.

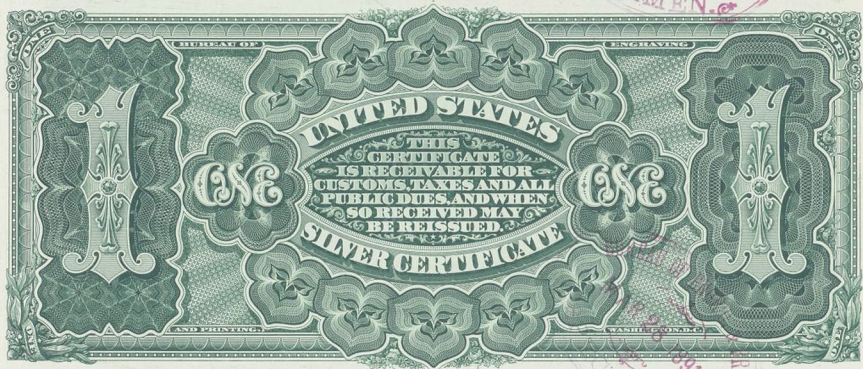
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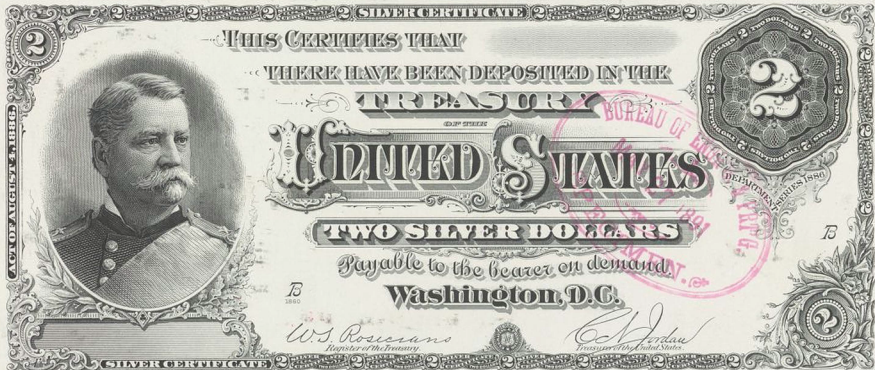
1000

ACT OF FEBRUARY 28TH 1873











5 5 5 5 5 5 SILVER CERTIFICATE 5 5 5 5 5 5

— THIS CERTIFIES THAT —
THERE HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED IN THE
TREASURY

B00000001



DEPARTMENT SERIES
1886.

Washington, D.C.

OF THE
United States



5

SILVER DOLLARS

*Payable to the Bearer
on Demand*

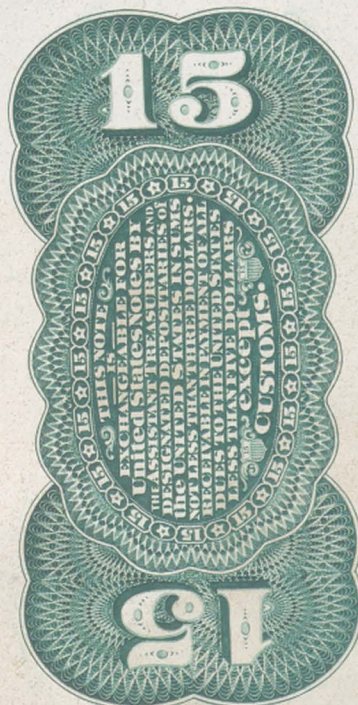
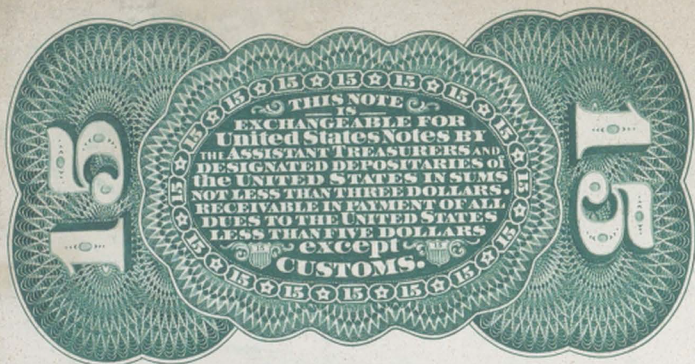
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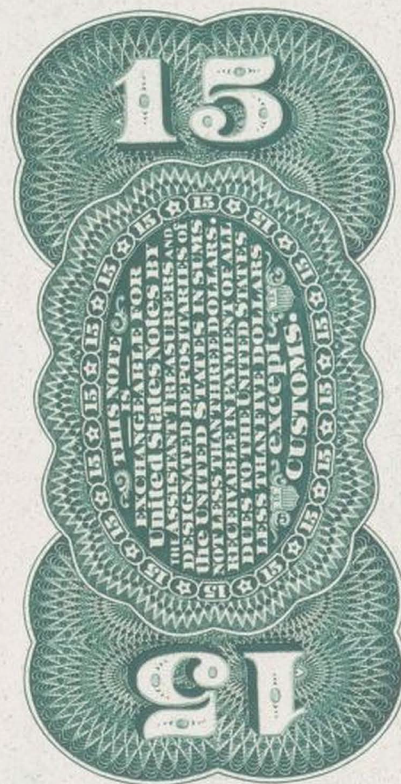


W.S. Rosicrans
Register of the Treasury.

C.H. Jordan
Treasurer of the United States.

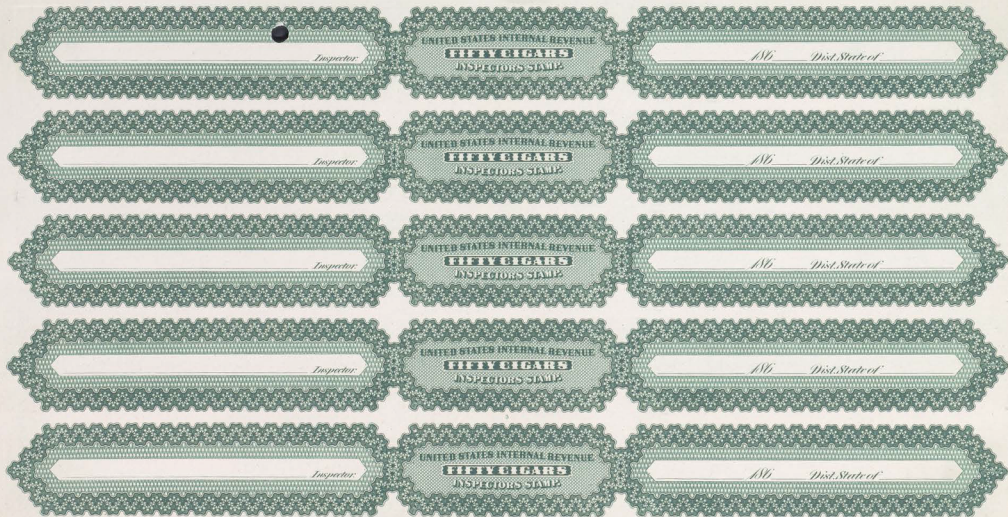


















Coming Soon!

The National Bank Note Plate Proof Census

Contact: Chris@CurrencyProofs.com with questions!

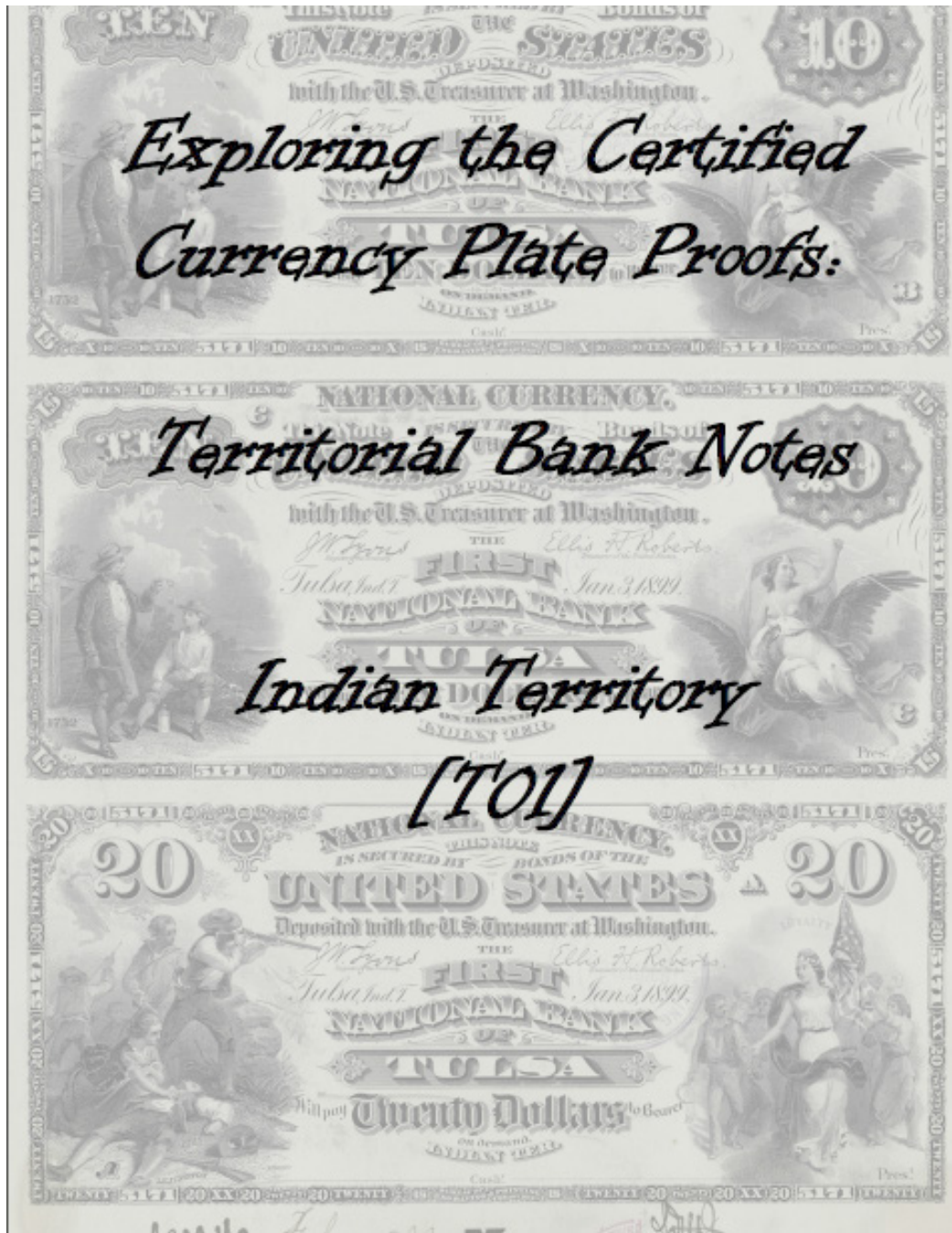


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The Territorial Bank Note Plate Proof Census

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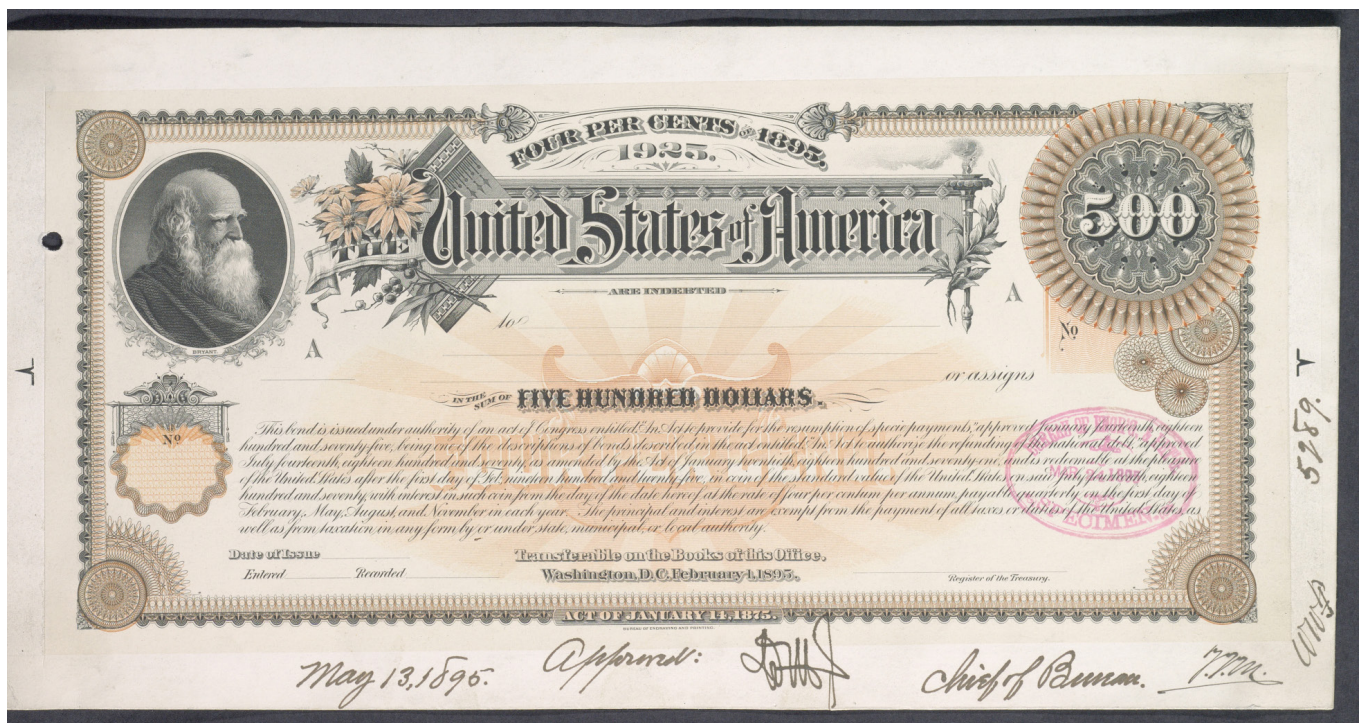
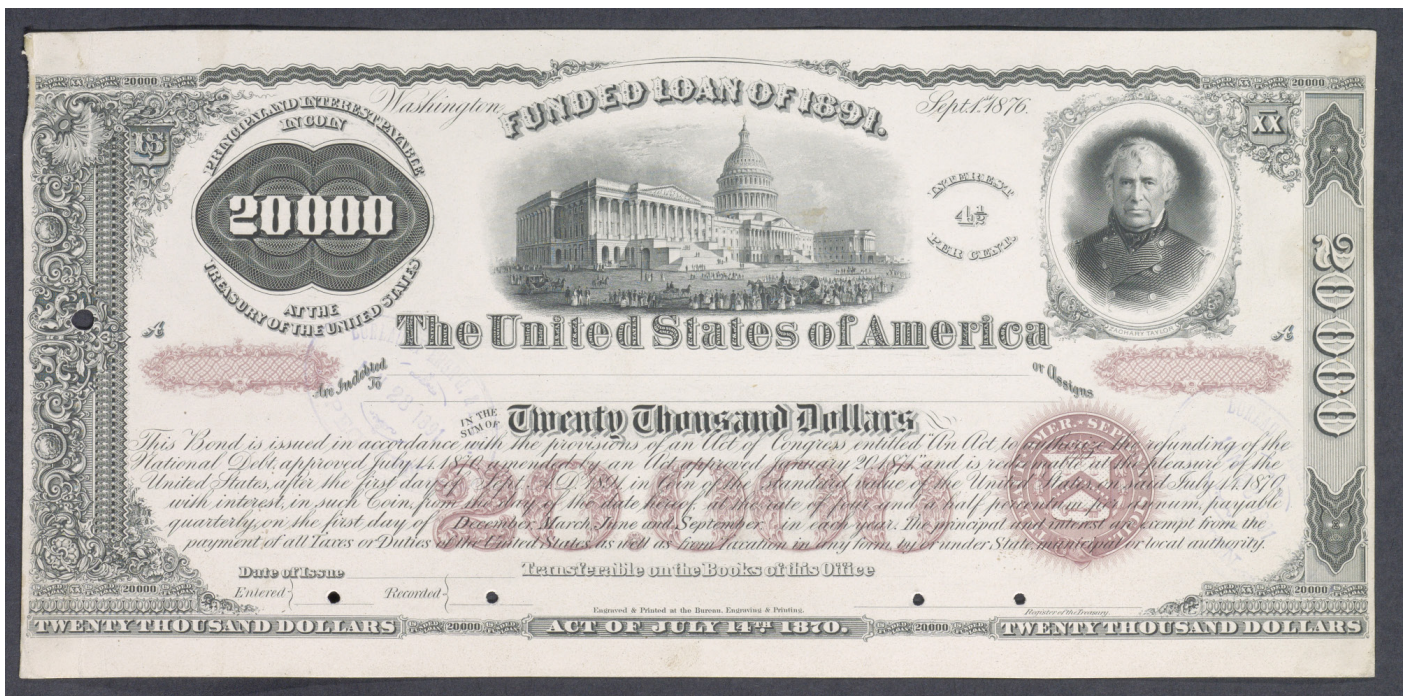


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The Early U. S. Loan Bond Plate Proof Census

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6% Loan February 25, 1862
3% Loan of 1898
Certificate of Indebtedness
Cuban Silver Certificates
Federal Farm Loan Bonds
Funded Loan of 1881
Funded Loan of 1891 Misc. tints
Loan Act of March 3, 1865
War Bonds 1890s
Civil War Bonds
Panama Canal Loans
Early Food Stamps
Philippines Treasury Certificate Victory Series
Thrift stamps and war savings stamps
Treasury Certificates 1940's-1950's
Treasury Coupon Bonds 1920's-1930's
Treasury Savings Certificates 25 Dollars 1920's
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